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The Hongkong Telegraph

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WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 29.71.

August 30, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 78 2 p.m. 88
Humidity 95 64

August 30, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 81 2 p.m. 86
Humidity 79 72

7737 日三十月七

THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1917.

四拜禮 號十三月八年英港香

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS.
\$36 PER ANNUM.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE GALLANT ROMANIANS.

Glorious Deeds in Recent Fighting.

London, August 29.

The Times correspondent with the Rumanian Army, writing on August 21 describes the defence of the Marasesti front, north of Focani, as the most glorious deed of the Army in Rumania. General von Mackensen's superior forces sought to cross the Sereth by Costesti Bridge, thereby having Jassy and the whole of Moldavia in the hollow of their hands. That begun on August 8, when the Rumanians had been repulsed by Rumanians, with an assault by one enemy division. Part of a Rumanian division on the left bank of the Sereth hurried across the bridge to prevent a crossing. For three days this one division resisted the onslaughts of three German divisions, who were ordered to cross at all costs. Ultimately, on August 12, realising that his efforts were useless, the enemy shifted the attack to the west, after enormous losses. The 12th Bavarian Division was reduced to 2,000 men. After this, the offensive became general on the whole of the Marasesti front. The Germans brought up twelve divisions, and the plan was to split up the Rumanian Armies, but this was foiled by the sacrifice of nearly a whole Rumanian division. The attacks were resumed on August 14, and began by most violent artillery firing, the infantry assaulting under clouds of poison gas. The Rumanians stood heroically, and although regiments were decimated by machine-guns, officers and men refused to surrender and died at their posts. The shattered 89th P. Division was withdrawn on August 15. Despite the most desperate efforts, the enemy did not cross the river, and the ground gained was merely three miles deep and of no strategic value. A third attempt was made, on August 19. Two German divisions and an Austrian brigade advanced north east of Pampin. The Rumanians fought in the presence of the King, with dash and bravery beyond praise. The attacks were more desperate than ever, and reached the barbed wire when the last Rumanian reserves were thrown in and counter attacked most violently. The enemy fled in disorder and six hundred prisoners were taken. This is the most serious German check in the Near East. After a fortnight's fighting, the enemy was stopped with terrific losses by an inferior force. The strategical advantage lies in the Rumanians' possession of the left bank of the Sereth dominating the right bank, which is partially in German hands.

THE MOSCOW CONFERENCE.

Some Further Dangers Pointed Out.

London, August 29.

Reuter's correspondent at Moscow states that at the Conference, M. Froloff, representing the Engineers' Alliance, emphasised that the complete disorganisation of transport might have terrible consequences. The Armies might turn on Russia and commit excesses. He pointed out that the disorganisation was largely due to the extreme demands of the transport workers. Representatives of Ukraine and West Russia declared that the people thereof were ready to make any sacrifice for the country. A representative of the Letts said Courland would never belong to Germany. A delegate of the General Muscovite Alliance declared that all Muscovites fully supported the Government.

A Federative Republic Wanted.

London, August 29.

At the Moscow Conference, the veteran revolutionary Prince Kropotkin said he hoped that Russia would be proclaimed a Federative Republic. His remarks were greeted with prolonged cheering.

THE BATTLES IN THE WEST.

French Haul of Prisoners.

London, August 29.

A French communique says:—We have taken 1,470 unwounded prisoners, including thirty-seven officers in the region of Beaumont since the 26th.

British Capture a Strong Point.

London, August 29.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We successfully raided to the north-east of Gouz-sacourt and to the south-west of Halloch. We captured a strong point which held out before the new line to the south-east of Longemack.

TEA SALE ANOMALIES.

London, August 28.

It is officially announced that steps have been taken with a view to removing the anomaly of the withdrawal of tea after sales in London, although the supplies are insufficient to meet the demand, and ensuring that in future buyers shall be able to bid for the full amount of tea offered at each sale.

GERMAN REPLY TO ARGENTINE DEMANDS.

London, August 22.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Buenos Aires, Germany, in replying to Argentina's demands regarding the torpedoing of Argentine contraband products if Argentina prevents foreign vessels from hoisting the Argentine flag for the purpose of covering contraband. It is believed that the reply will form the basis of a satisfactory settlement.

GREECE WHOLLY WITH THE ALLIES.

London, August 29.

Reuter's correspondent at Athens says the Chamber has passed a vote of confidence in the Government, proclaiming the sacredness of international agreements, including the Greco-Serbian Alliance, and expressing the conviction that the whole nation is ready to make all sacrifices in order to participate with the Allies in the struggle for liberty in order to re-establish national honour.

CANADIAN CONSCRIPTION BILL.

London, August 29.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Toronto, the Duke of Devonshire has signed the Military Conscription Bill.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

Germans Capture 1,600 Prisoners.

London, August 29.

A German official wireless message says:—We regained positions north-east of Fretzenberg and stormed hill positions in the Otaz Valley. We took six hundred prisoners. We captured the village of Muncel, west of the Middle Sereth, and pressed the enemy north-west on both sides of the Susita Valley. We took a thousand prisoners and three guns.

Russian Troops Flee.

London, August 29.

A Russian official wireless message states:—Stubborn enemy attacks in the direction of Oms, north-east of Sereja, resulted in varying success. In the direction of Focani, the enemy attacked near Muntchelin. One of our divisions did not show the necessary resistance and abandoned the positions and fled in disorder. The enemy continued to advance all day and penetrated positions in the region of Varnitsa.

DRIFTER'S FIGHT WITH AUSTRIAN CRUISERS.

London, August 29.

The Gazette publishes a number of awards of decorations and medals in respect of the action in the Oranito Strait, on May 15, when three Austrian cruisers attacked British drifters. These awards include the Victoria Cross to Skipper Joseph Watt, of the Naval Reserve, for most conspicuous gallantry when hailed by the Austrian cruisers at about one hundred yards' range. He was ordered to stop and abandon his drifter, but Skipper Watt ordered the boat to go full speed ahead and called upon the crew to give three cheers and fight to a finish. The cruiser then engaged and disabled the drifter's gun after one round had been fired. The crew stuck to the gun, endeavouring to make it work, being under heavy fire all the time.

AMERICA AND PEACE.

London, August 29.

According to Reuter's correspondent at New York, the newspapers heartily approve of President Wilson's rejection of the Pope's peace proposals. They emphasise that peace can only be negotiated with representatives of the German people.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

Splendid Work by Anglo-Italian Monitors.

London, August 29.

A message from Rome says correspondents emphasise that British and Italian monitors dominate the Gulf of Trieste. They have wrecked the railways to Nabrisina, Propecco and Omeno, which are indispensable to the enemy for the transport of reinforcements and supplies. The monitors are now shelling the enemy's rear at Hermada.

SHIPPING RETURNS.

London, August 29.

During the week ending August 28, the Italian shipping arrivals numbered 588 and the sailings 557. Only one steamer and two small sailing ships were sunk. One steamer was unsuccessfully attacked.

The Admiralty announces that the shipping arrivals during the past week have been 2,629 and the sailings 2,680. Eighteen ships over and five under 1,600 tons have been sunk. Six were unsuccessfully attacked.

PRICE OF INDIAN DRAFTS.

London, August 28.

The price of Indian drafts is being raised to-morrow to 1/5 for immediate and 1/4 2/3 for deferred telegraphic transfers of bills, owing to the difficulty of providing sufficient rupees to meet the demand, and partly because the enormous demand for silver exceeds the production.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

ALLIED SOCIALISTS DISAGREE.

London, Aug. 29.

Although the proceedings of the Inter-Allied Conference are private it has leaked out that sharp differences of opinion have manifested themselves, especially owing to the Russian delegates' insistence that the decisions regarding Stockholm must have a mandatory character.

The Independent Labour Party introduced numerous amendments to the Labour Party's memorandum of peace terms, these embodying several of the Independent Party's well known principles such as repudiation of imperialism and annexationist aims. They suggest, however, that the question of the reunion of people of the Italian race within the Kingdom of Italy might be a subject of negotiation and they also agree to the internationalisation of Constantinople.

GENERAL KORNILOFF'S REVELATIONS.

Petrograd, Aug. 29.

General Korniloff's sensational revelations at the Moscow Conference, which evoked astonishment and indignation, are described as worthy of a republican General. The "Tetch" states that he has told the country the truth as it ought to be told amidst an atmosphere of contradictions and mistrust. The feeling is arising that it is necessary to maintain the Coalition Government.

The "Bourse Gazette" says that despite the violent tone of the speeches it is reassuring that the Conference has not fulfilled the prophecies of the pessimists.

AMERICA AND THE PAPAL NOTE.

Washington, Aug. 29.

The American reply to the Pope's peace note, while couched in the most courteous terms, finds no grounds on which to discuss peace in the absence of an announcement as to Germany's terms.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE OPERATIONS IN THE WEST.

Bad Weather Once Again.

London, Aug. 29.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: There has been heavy rain and a gale. No infantry action has taken place. Our aeroplanes, despite the weather, came into contact with the infantry in yesterday's operation north-eastward of Ypres and successfully machine-gunned troops and transport. None of our machines is missing.

A French communique says: There is nothing to report beyond a rather lively artillery struggle on the left of the Meuse.

Germans Feeling the Pressure.

London, August 29.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters reports: A most heavy rain and furious wind are considerably hampering operations. Notwithstanding the rain the Germans last night twice attacked our line astride the Ypres-Menin road, coming in big assault waves through Inverness Copse. Both attempts were broken up and the attackers heavily punished. We are getting plenty of evidence of the exhaustion of the enemy reserves in this area. One Wurtemberg Division which has been exposed to continuous fire since the middle of August has been weakened beyond all fighting effectiveness and the enemy is now forced to re-employ inadequately rested and refitted troops.

The Flying Corps during the past week co-operated in attacking over seven hundred batteries. They caused the destruction of 128 gun pits, caused 300 explosions of ammunition dumps, brought down sixty-eight enemy aircraft and drove down ninety out of control.

Some Hot Engagements.

London, Aug. 29.

Mr. Beach Thomas says: The attack east of St. Julien aimed to destroy a multitude of fortifications. Some were taken and others held out. Several groups of Wurtembergers defending here were captured. One of the hottest engagements was east of Poul Cappelle-St. Julien road and farther south a derelict tank bolstered up with sandbags resisted the British.

Owing to the weather the airmen were forced to fly at their lowest amidst a rain of our own and the enemy's shells. One was struck by a British shell but landed most safely.

TERRIFIC GALE AT HOME.

London, Aug. 29.

A hurricane of one hundred miles per hour, accompanied by a rainstorm, has swept over the United Kingdom. Thrilling life-boat rescues took place off Deal. Great damage has been done to fruit trees and the crops.

MINERS DEMAND MORE WAGES.

London, Aug. 29.

The Executive of the Miners' Federation has submitted a request to the Controller of Coal Mines for a twenty-five per centum increase of wages. It is reported that the miners of an important Midland area have threatened to strike if their wages are not immediately advanced. The Federation and the Controller have both expressed a hope that this will be postponed pending the Government's consideration.

GERMANY TO COMPENSATE HOLLAND.

The Hague, Aug. 29.

Germany has agreed to pay compensation for the bombing of Dutch territory by aeroplanes reported on the 21st inst.

AMERICAN TELEGRAMS.

The following are taken from the Manila Daily Bulletin:—

Admiral Hubbard's Views.

Washington, August 21.—Admiral Hubbard, who has been on a government mission to consult with the British Admiralty, has just returned here and states that the German submarine will prove ineffectual so long as vigilance is not relaxed.

He also gave it as his opinion that there will be a big naval battle before the end of the war.

Conscription Act Constitutional.

Washington, August 21.—A dispatch from Atlanta, Georgia, states the Federal Court there has upheld the constitutionality of the Compulsory Military Service, or draft act, declaring in its decision that "conscript soldiers cannot be considered as slaves."

General Praises American Troops.

Washington, August 21.—A dispatch from the American front in France states that General Petain has paid a visit to the American troops, and has complimented the officers and men upon the manner in which training has progressed, and has given it as his opinion that the American soldiers promise to prove excellent fighters.

I. W. W. Strike Threats Not Carried Out.

Washington, August 21.—The threats of the I. W. W. to call strikes in various parts of the country yesterday, particularly along the Pacific coast, where the

militia were prepared to handle the situation, failed to materialise, and the movement is now thought to have fizzled out.

200 New Army Generals Confirmed.

Washington, August 21.—The Senate has confirmed the list of 200 generals submitted to it by the President to fill the vacancies in the new national armies.

Mr. Daniels, Secretary of the Navy in a public statement has said that the naval construction plans of the administration centre on destroyers.

Sugar Crop and Supplies.

Mr. Hoover has announced an early control by the government of the sugar crop and supplies.

Surprised To See "Sammy."

Washington, August 23.—A dispatch from the American camp in France states that the German prisoners captured by the French in the Verdun battle were greatly surprised at the sight of the American troops, as they had been led to believe that there were none in France.

It is also stated that among the captured stores and supplies a considerable amount of South American canned goods were found, this showing that the Germans have been receiving food supplies from that source.

Philadelphia Men Support Government.

Washington, August 23.—A dispatch from Philadelphia states that the navy yard men at that place have pledged their support to the government in the event of a strike such as is threatened by the leaders of the machinists

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph.")

EARL GREY.

Death of Former Governor-General of Canada.

London, August 29.

The death is announced of Earl Grey, former Governor-General of Canada.

[The late Earl Grey, who was 85 years of age, succeeded, his uncle in the title in 1894. It was in 1904 that he followed his brother-in-law, Lord Minto, as Governor-General of Canada, and he held the office until 1911, having won universal esteem for the work he did in the Dominion. He was one of our ablest and most patriotic public men. He sat in Parliament for some years as a Liberal, but later became an ardent Imperialist. He was Administrator of Rhodesia during 1896 and 1897, and was head of the trust for placing public houses under public control and diverting their profits to public purposes. He unveiled the Rhodes Memorial in South Africa, and received the Freedom of the City of London. He was interested in the Garden City movement, and suggested the Dominion House scheme in 1913. In 1914, he toured Australasia. The heir to the title is Viscount Howick, who is now serving in the war as a Staff Officer.]

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, August 29.

The silver market is firm.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-MAY.

Frawley Company.—Presentation of "Twin Beds" at the Theatre Royal; 9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.

New Hongkong Cinema graph—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

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Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.

New Hongkong Cinema graph—9.15 p.m.

and boiler-makers unions at the New York navy yard.

Wheat Price May Exceed Two Dollars.

Washington, August 23.—The government average contract price for wheat for the current year may exceed two dollars a bushel, the figure fixed some time ago for the sale of the grain in the open market.

U. S. War Cost in 1918.

Washington, August 23.—Senator La Follette, in presenting the minority report of the senate finance committee on the war revenue tax bill, urged that the taxes included in the bill be increased by \$1,500,000,000. This he would bring about by greater taxation of wealth and war profits. He predicted that in 1918, America's war expenses would be between 30 and 40 billion dollars.

General Pershing Watches Verdun Battle.

Washington August 23.—Telegrams from France state that General Pershing was an eyewitness of the first portion of the French offensive at Verdun. He expresses himself as impressed at the vigour of the French attack.

Japanese Mission.

Baron Ishii and the Japanese mission have arrived at Washington for their conference with American officials.

What a German Victory Would Mean.

Senator Lodge, speaking in the Senate, declared that the United States was opposed to the pope's proposals. "A German victory," he said, "would make the world not worth living in."

Government and Food Supplies.

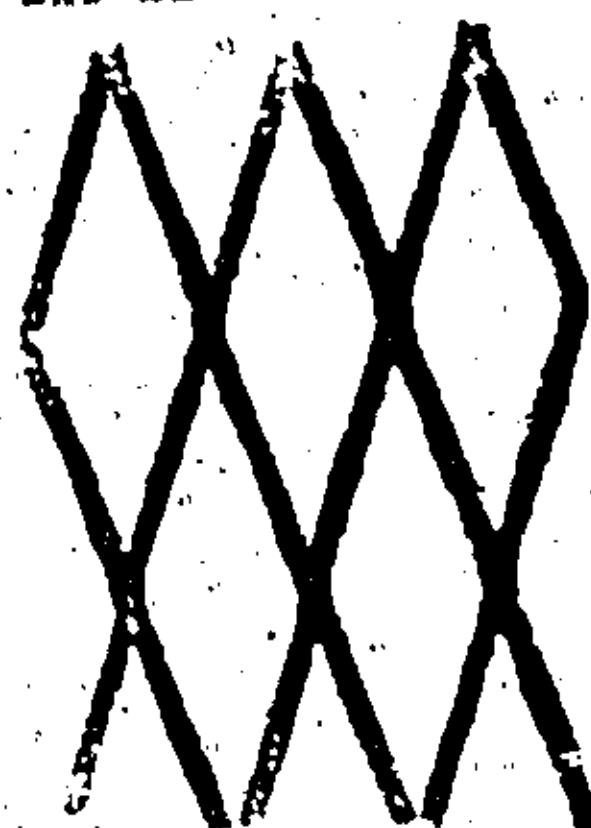
Mr. Hoover, the Food Director, has announced plans for a drastic control of sugar and the country's dairies and declares that all hoarders of wheat will be made to disgorge.

NOTICES.

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FOR PLASTER WORK AND RE-REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION.

AS USED IN NUMEROUS IMPORTANT WORKS IN FLOOR, ROOF, FOUNDATION, WALL, ETC.



GREAT BRITAIN and AMERICA. STOCK LIST, PAMPHLETS, AND PRICES ON APPLICATION. Quotations for description of Machinery or Engineering Plant on application to DODWELL & CO., LTD., Machinery Dept.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

New Scheme for Children's Early Endowment.—Principal features: Small Premium, Liberal Surrender Value, No Medical Examination, Return of Premium in the Event of Death, and Numerous Options at the Age of 25. WRITE FOR PAMPHLET AND FULL PARTICULARS TO DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

YALE CHAIN BLOCKS.

TRIPLEX, DUPLEX, & DIFFERENTIAL TROLLEYS & TROLLEY TRUCKS. CRANES &c.

SOLE AGENTS—

BRADLEY & CO., LTD. MACHINERY DEPT. QUEEN'S BUILDING, CHATER ROAD, HONGKONG.

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ESTABLISHED 1883. MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE MANILA ROPE

8 STRAND 1 1/2 to 1 5/8 CIRCUMFERENCE. CABLE LAID 1 1/2 to 1 5/8 CIRCUMFERENCE. 4 STRAND 3 to 10 CIRCUMFERENCE.

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length. Prices, Samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application. SHEWAN TOMES & CO., General Managers.

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DRAKENSTEIN & JAGGER CUP.

SHIPPED BY J. SEDGWICK & CO., LTD. CAPE TOWN. SOLE AGENTS—

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NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.,

In which are vested the shares of THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE CO., LTD. AND THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE CO.

The Undersigned AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates. SHEWAN, TOMES & CO. Agents.

Yorkshire Insurance Co., Ltd. ESTABLISHED 1884.

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ASTHMA CAN BE CURED.

WHEN why be half suffocated, and sit up all night coughing and gasping for breath when a SINGLE dose of

NOBBS' ASTHMA CURE

will give you certain, prompt relief and ensure a good night's rest? This is the only genuine cure for Asthma, discovered by Mr. NOBBS, a qualified Chemist, and a sufferer for many years. If taken when necessary, effect a radical cure of this curable but incurable malady. Obtainable at Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd. and all Chemist and Patent Medicine Vendors. Price: \$2.50 per bottle.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net. In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO. General Managers. Hongkong, 16th August, 1916.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. YE HOY WAI, a Chinese graduate, arrived in Hongkong in 1914, and has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in the Colony for ten years. He has a good method of training Europeans to pass Chinese examinations, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka. Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write, care of "The Hong Kong Telegraph," office or direct to No. 116 Wellington Street, First floor.

MEE CHEUNG PHOTOGRAPHER.

106 House Street. Telephone 1013.

NEW FILMS ARRIVED. CHEAP SALE.

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NOTICE.



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HOTELS AND CAFES:

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J. H. TAGGART, Manager.

PEAK HOTEL

1,400 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

FIFTEEN MINUTES FROM PRINCIPAL LANDING STAGE. A first-class dining room, bar, and billiard room. The hotel is situated on the Peak, and is the only hotel of its kind in Hongkong. It is the most comfortable and convenient place for tourists and business men. P. O. PEUSTER, Manager.

GRAND HOTEL.

A first-class hotel, situated in the center of the city, within the vicinity of all the principal business and pleasure resorts. The hotel is the most comfortable and convenient place for tourists and business men. CHARLES MORRIS, Manager.

Special monthly terms for residents and for Shipping People. For further particulars apply to: Telephone No. 197. Telegraphic Address: "COMFORT."

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CENTRAL LOCATION.

ELECTRIC LIFTS AND LIGHTING. TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.

HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS. Tel. 373. Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA" J. WITCHELL, Manager.

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First class and most up-to-date Residential and Tourist Hotel. Two minutes from the Ferry. Moderate tariff and most excellent cuisine under entirely European management. Monthly and Family rates can be arranged on most reasonable terms. Apply:—THE MANAGERESS, Kowloon. Telegraphic Address: "TERMOTEL" Code Used: A.B.C. 5th Edn.

NEW MACAO HOTEL.

PRAYA GRANDE, MACAO.

The above Hotel was opened on August 1st, 1916, under new proprietorship and management. The Hotel now offers, for Residents and Tourists, excellent accommodation. Large dining room facing the sea. It has been entirely renovated throughout and newly furnished, and is now up-to-date in every respect. Large and airy rooms, excellent sanitary arrangements, Hot and Cold Bath, Electric Light and Fan. Private and Public Bar and Billiard. Terms Moderate. For further information apply to: THE MANAGER. Telegraphic Address: "PRAYINZ."

Grand Hotel de l'Europe, Singapore.

UNDER NEW BRITISH MANAGEMENT.

THE PREMIER HOTEL. FINEST SITUATION. EXCELLENT CUISINE.

ARTHUR E. ODELL.

(Late Grand Hotel, Southcliffe, England, and Royal Palace Hotel, London, W.E.)

NOTICES.

TEL. NO. 1877.

TEL. NO. 1877.

MACKENZIE'S FOOT RELIEF POWDER.

is especially adapted for overcoming the undue perspiration and sensitiveness of the feet during hot weather. This powder will be found invaluable for correcting those uncomfortable conditions of the feet which arise from excessive perspiration, fatigue, burning, etc. PRICES FIFTY CENTS PER TIN.

THE COLONIAL DISPENSARY.

CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS. 14, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

FRENCH LESSONS.

G. MOUSSON.

15, Morrison Hill Road.

NOTICES.



YAFIADIS' EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Imperial Bouquet per 100	\$5.30
Crown Prince " " 100	4.65
" " 50	2.35
" " 10	.50
Extra Fine (Grand Format) 50	2.35
Nectar " 50	2.35
Yildiz " 25	1.10
Club Size " 10	.40
Non Plus Ultra 100	3.60
" 50	1.85
" 20	.75
Superfine " 100	2.40
" 50	1.20

SOLE AGENTS—

THE HONGKONG CIGAR STORE CO., LD.

HOTEL MANSIONS.

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No more annual "trading-out!"

THIS new Royal Master-Model 10 is built for long-term service—it will stand the "grind." Here at last is the typewriter that need not be "traded out" and won't "die young!"

Look inside for the proof of the Royal's durability—1,000 working parts less than others! Mark the absence of complicated mechanism! The machine with the rapid-fire action and adjustable personal touch to fit YOURSELF!—just "turn the knob."

Built for "Big Business" and its Great Army of Expert Operators ROYAL TYPEWRITER COMPANY, Inc.

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ALEX. ROSS & CO. (SOLE AGENTS)

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THE UNRIVALLED DISINFECTANT

is the result of years of experiment and scientific research. The safest and most economical of efficient disinfectants—mixes equally well with salt, brackish and fresh water.

ONE GALLON IZAL MAKES

400 GALLONS EFFICIENT DISINFECTING FLUID

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MOTOR CARS FOR HIRE & SALE. PROMPT SERVICE.

Sole Distributors for South China and Macao for the OVERLAND and HUDSON Motor Cars, the TRUM, BULL, Cycle Car, NEW COMET and the HARLEY DAVIDSON Motor Cycles.

KOWLOON BRANCH, 24, BATHURST ROAD, TEL. 482.

PROPRIETOR, C. LAURITSEN. Tel. 482.

GENERAL NEWS.

No Crowds.

In a hamlet in the Ashford (Kent) district, which boasts of only nine inhabitants, the following notice is posted: "In the event of an air raid do not collect in a crowd."

Memory Lost for Two Years.—The father of Private Dow, at Kirkcaldy, has received a letter from his son, Private W. Dow, of the Canadians, who has been missing for two years and who has recovered from a lapse of memory during that period.

Criminal Recklessness.—Two boys, William Dyke (17) and Walter Gane (16), were sentenced to a month's hard labour at Woolwich yesterday for smoking at a factory. It was said that the whole place might have been blown up as a result of their folly.

Harvest Beer.—The Ministry of Food has informed the Yorkshire Farmer's Union that no brewing permits can be granted to private persons for harvest purposes, but the question of supplying a light harvest beer was under consideration.

The Bogus Pen Industry.—According to a police witness at Clerkenwell, "fountain pens" are produced for 3s. a dozen for the purpose of being sold for a shilling each by rogues who pretend they are half-guinea pens which they have found.

The Street of Patriotism.—Margaret Street, a small street populated by the working class in the Leicestershire colliery town of Coalville, now has a roll of honour of fifteen killed in the war, besides several missing. From one house three brothers have been killed.

Officers for the Indian Army.—It is announced in an Army Order that sanction has been given to the appointment to the Indian Army of a limited number of officers holding commissions in the Regular British Army. Candidates must not be more than 28 years of age at the date of application. Successful candidates will be seconded from their regiments from the date of embarkation for India, or joining an Indian formation in France, in the rank to which their length of service entitles them under Indian Army rules, any higher rank being surrendered. Applications for transfer must be made to the War Office on Army Form W 3418, amended where required. Sanction has also been given to the selection of a certain number of officers belonging to the Special Reserve, New Armies, or the Territorial Force, for the grant of permanent commissions in the Indian Army. In supersession of previous rules it has been decided to select a certain number of candidates from the British service for appointment to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, for service with native Indian troops, for the period of the war.

"The Convent of Blue Sisters."—At West London Police Court, before the Hon. John de Grey, the case was recently continued in which Amy Plampton, described as the Sister Superior of "the Convent of Blue Sisters," Redcliffe Square, is summoned for neglecting two children. There are five other summonses against the defendant, alleging that she failed to notify the local authority that she had accepted nuns' children for fee or reward. For the defence Miss Whately, living at Harcourt Terrace, Kensington, said she had never noticed that any of the children were terminous. The home was started to aid destitute children; and she believed that the majority of the children were taken into the home without payment. Sir Archibald Bodkin, prosecuting, inquired whether the "Blue Sisters" were blue open-work stockings and fancy shoes. The witness said they wore the usual kind. Sir Archibald:—Have you noticed them using powder? The witness:—Well, I really know of few ladies who do not (laughter.) Sir Archibald, in answer to an inquiry by counsel for the defence, pointed out that it had been suggested that the home had been founded by the late Cardinal Vaughan, and he wanted to test whether the dress and conduct of the sisters was in accordance with the vows of sisterhood. He had not made the suggestion of immorality. The proceedings were adjourned for a week.

GENERAL NEWS.

French Minister to China. According to Japanese reports, His Excellency A. R. Oonty, the French Minister, has tendered his resignation to his Government and will probably leave Peking in the middle of September.

American Naval Men in London.

The London section of the American Navy League recently entertained Admiral Sims, the Chief of the U.S. Naval Forces in European waters and Commodore David N. Boyd to a dinner and smoking concert at Pagan's Great Portland Street.

Called Up At 70.

At a Leeds recruiting office an old man, with a white beard, stated that he had been called up for examination, and asked for the regulation 24. He was 70 years of age, had served in the West Yorkshire Regiment for 22 years, being discharged in 1888.

New Titles in the Peerage.

It is notified in the Gazette that Baron Astor received the dignity of a viscount, and takes the title of Viscount Astor, of Bever Castle, in the county of Kent. Baron Colwyn, of Colwyn Bay, in the county of Denbigh, is the title of Sir Frederick Henry Smith.

£1,000 Damages.

Geo. Castle, Newark coal merchant, was awarded £1,000 damages against James Dine, a Nottingham potato merchant, for personal injuries. While plaintiff was driving with a lady on March 20, defendant's motor lorry collided with them, throwing them out. Plaintiff's arms had to be amputated.

Miners and Conscientious Objectors.

The Hebburn miners who refused to descend the pit with a conscientious objector, have appealed to other lodges in the country to support their action. The Executive Council of the Durham Miners' Association have asked the lodges to condemn the Hebburn men for their treatment of conscientious objectors.

Chief Scout's Tribute to His Father.

The Chief Scout, Sir Robert Baden-Powell, presented colours to the troop of Boy Scouts connected with St. Nicholas's Church, Pimlico, in memory of his father, the Rev. T. Baden-Powell, who was vicar of Plumstead from 1821 to 1827, and whose greatest friend was Robert Stephenson, the famous engineer, who was Sir Robert's godfather. Shanghai Japanese Swimming.

A Japanese Swimming Club is in process of being formed in Shanghai. The President is Mr. T. Iwakura, manager of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha; Vice-President, Mr. K. Murai, of the South Manchuria Railway. The other officials are: Messrs. K. Kawazuye (honorary secretary), S. Sugata, K. Hata and T. Kawanishi (members of Committee). Already some fifty members have been enrolled. Chinese Ex-Minister to Austria.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Peking is understood to have received a telegram from Mr. Sheng Jai-lin, former Chinese Minister to Austria-Hungary, reporting his safe arrival at Sweden, where he will stay for some time. There was only one Chinese student studying in Austria-Hungary, whom Minister Sheng took with him when he left Vienna.

Huge Increase in Excess Profits.
The account of the total revenue of the United Kingdom for the quarter ending June 30, 1917, shows a net increase of £43,278,288. The most striking increase is that of excess profits duty (including munitions levy), being no less than £34,867,000, the revenue under this head for the quarter being £41,086,000 as against £8,219,000 for the corresponding period of 1916. Customs show an increase of £1,748,000, the total being £17,910,000 as against £16,162,000. The Excise returns have dropped by £2,457,000, falling from £11,571,000 to £9,114,000. Property and income-tax yielded an increase of £3,751,000, the respective amounts being £23,954,000 and £20,203,000. Estate, etc., duties increased by £832,000, the yield being £8,425,000 as against £7,593,000.

NOTICES.

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How often have you felt the alluring charm of music on the water!

Probably you have in mind the exact place on your boat where you could put a Victrola. Drop in and see us about it.

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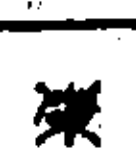
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Fire At Woolwich Arsenal.
A fire broke out recently in Woolwich Arsenal. It originated from an unknown cause in an extensive building on the north side of the Arsenal, three floors in height, 200ft. long and 60ft. wide. The two upper floors and the roof were ablaze when the firemen arrived, and it was at once decided to issue a "District Call," calling out 20 motor pumps, ladders and other appliances and the river flats, with 120 firemen. The fire was in the result prevented from spreading to adjoining buildings and no explosion was involved, but the building in which the fire broke out was seriously damaged.

Director's Appeal Rejected.
A man, aged 35, classed B1 who asked for exemption before the House of Commons Appeal Tribunal said that he was managing director and secretary of a group of rubber companies which

had a capital of £1,750,000. The gross revenue in 1916 was £421,000 and the net profits £223,000. The estimated profit for this year was £250,000, and it was expected that £40,000 would be paid in income-tax. This year 2,500,000lb. of rubber and 2,000,000lb. of tea were expected. There are two partners in the concern, and the chairman of the tribunal, Mr. Donald Maclean, remarked, "You cannot plead hardship here. You must get somebody else."

DIOCESAN SCHOOL AND ORPHANAGE.

SCHOOL duties will be resumed on SATURDAY 1st September. For terms for Boarders and Day scholars, apply to THE HEADMASTER, Hongkong 28th August, 1917.

Prepaid Advertisements.

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TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—GODOWN in Duddell Street from 1st October. Apply to H. M. H. Nemszee.

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Apply to:—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

LOST.

LOST.—Early on Morning of 21st inst. in Kowloon, A FOX TERRIER BITCH, Smooth hair, white, with black & brindle marks on head. Good reward to finder. A. P. Nobbs, A. S. Watson & Company, Limited.

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YOUNG LADY-TYPIST (English) requires position. Previous experience. Box 1315 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—A MATRON, with previous experience, for First class Hotel. Apply Box 1316 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

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WANTED.—SMALL BUNGALOW or GROUND FLOOR FLAT, unfurnished, Hongkong side. Send particulars, accommodation, rent, etc. to Box 1314 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

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FOR SALE.—Smith MOTOR-WHEEL, practically new, together with B.S.A. 3-speed BICYCLE, in good order. Apply "Bargain" c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

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PUBLIC AUCTION.

By Order of the Mortgagee

MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT has received instructions to sell by Public Auction

ON

WEDNESDAY the 12th day of September, 1917, at 3 p.m. at his Sales Room Duddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong

The following Valuable Leasehold Property situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong viz:

ALL THAT piece or parcel of ground situate at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as 'The Remaining Portion of Inland Lot No. 1622 Together with the messuage erections and buildings thereon known as No. 85 Queen's Road Central. Term 999 years commencing from 26th June 1843. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent about \$14.00. Estimated Area about 935 Square Feet.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale apply to

JOHNSTON STOKES & MASTER, Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street, Hongkong, Solicitors for the Mortgagee or to Mr. GEO. P. LAMMERT, The Auctioneer.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

TUESDAY, the 11th September 1917,

at 12 o'clock (NOON) at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

The Steamship "Shiu Hing"

Length 122 feet. Breadth 23 feet 5 inches. Depth 8 feet.

Net Tonnage 176. Gross Tonnage 294.

The above vessel is moored off the Cement Works, Honam (Canton) and is now on view.

Terms: Cash and the steamer to be at purchaser's risk on fall of hammer.

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer

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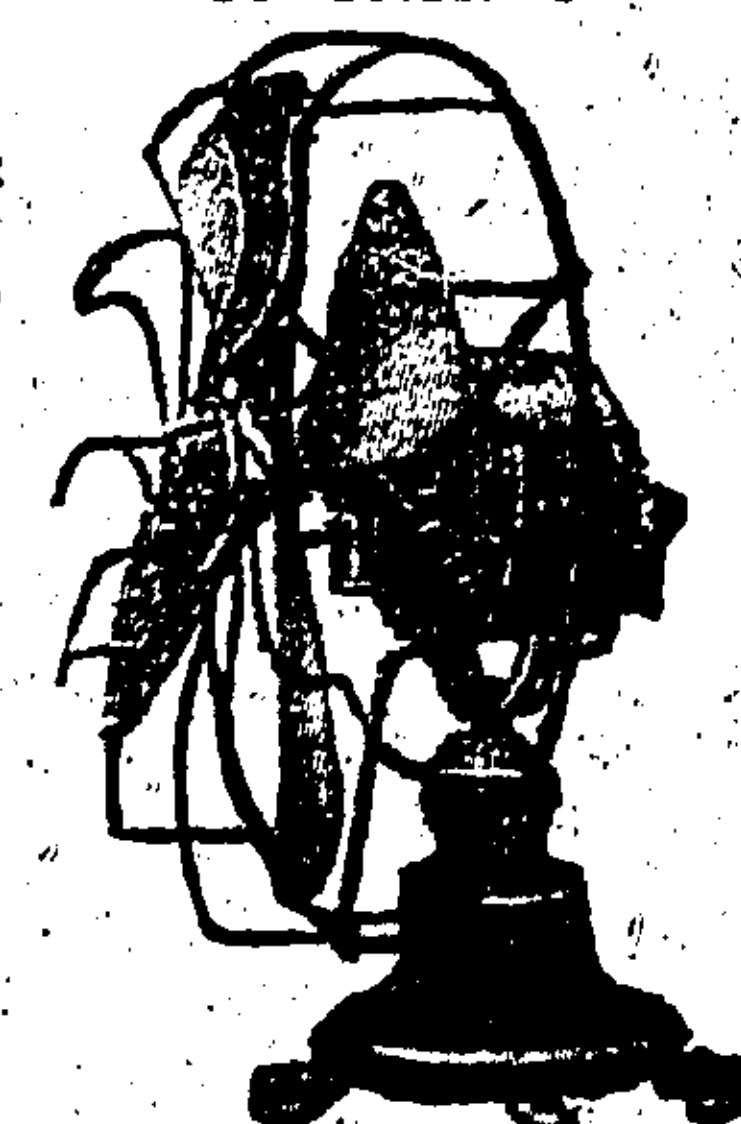
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All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1917.

GENERAL KORNILOFF'S DISCLOSURE.

The great Conference, which is at present being held in Moscow, is being turned to admirable account by Russia's leaders. The other day we referred to the spirited statement of M. Kerensky at the opening of the Conference, and endeavored to show that such an utterance was marked by a thoroughly clear conception of the actual state of affairs in Russia, by a plain acknowledgment of the impediments in the way of Russia's progress and by a frank denunciation of the many misguided individuals who, by their fanaticism in one form or another, are attempting to set in motion actions that must inevitably lead to Russia's downfall. M. Kerensky, speaking with the authority of the pre-eminent position he has acquired since the overthrow of the Romanoffs and by virtue of his office as Premier, did well to let his fellow countrymen know, as also the world in general, how affairs in Russia actually stand. A man of smaller intellectual and moral stature might have deemed it sufficient and expedient to take quite the opposite course, and to have glossed over the real and disquieting facts of the case. Not so M. Kerensky. He laid the facts bare for all the world to see, and he did so with the wholly laudable object of applying drastic measures to evils that had become deep-rooted and which he evidently felt would do incalculable harm if not dealt with at once.

Generalissimo Korniloff is, quite clearly, a man of similar mind to Russia's Premier, and, judging by the remarkable statement he has just made at the Moscow Conference, he likewise believes in putting facts and not fancies before his countrymen and the world. His statement regarding Russia's Army, of which he is the distinguished head, makes very depressing reading, and the only consolation most thoughtful observers are likely to derive from it is that, as matters could not well be worse, and that now the state of affairs actually existing in the Army has been revealed, all who can assist will speedily bring about the necessary remedies. Though General Korniloff ruthlessly emphasised how far the cancer of disorganization spread in the Russian Army, he likewise brought forward remedial measures, thus showing that it was because of the urgent necessity of the latter that the exposure of the former was justified. "We are implacably fighting anarchy in the Army," said the Generalissimo, and, as far as he mentioned, what had resulted from the appalling state of affairs prevailing. "The situation at the front is so bad that we have lost the whole of Galicia, the whole of Bukovina, and all the fruits of our recent victories. The enemy has crossed our frontier at several points and is threatening our fertile southern provinces. He is endeavoring to destroy the Rumanian Army and is knocking at the gates of Riga." "If," concluded General Korniloff, "the Army does not help us and hold the shores of the Gulf of Riga, the road to Petrograd will be opened wide."

It is a great relief to come to the remedial measures which Generalissimo Korniloff seems to have immediately introduced. We read that he urged the immediate strengthening of the authority of the non-commissioned officers, the improvement of officers' pay, and the forbidding of regimental committees to participate in a decision on military operations or in the appointment of leaders. These were the principal reforms advocated, and it is not improbable that, had as the condition of the Russian Army, and heavy as is the task that lies before the Government in bringing order out of the chaos reigning at present, the prompt adoption and the bringing into effect of these measures will even yet save the situation. With the gallant General whose duty towards his countrymen and the Allies necessitated so frank and so humiliating a disclosure many feel that the Russian people have the power; as they will soon see that they have the desire, to save their country and to bring about the ancient glory of the Army. It is devoutly to be hoped that such is the case and that the remedies will be applied as soon as possible.

Service Grievances.

A correspondent to-day, though he admits the Service Grievances to which Mr. Templeton has drawn attention, seems to think that the solution of them should lie with those voicing the complaints. That is a point upon which we cannot agree with "Equity." Mr. Templeton has performed a public service by bringing the matter so forcefully forward, and he very likely has his ideas as to what should be done. But whether he has or not, it would be absurd on the part of any correspondent, or even any newspaper, to refrain from exposing a grievance merely because the remedy does not immediately suggest itself. It is by the airing of complaints in the public press that solutions of problems of this order are often arrived at. Certainly nothing is gained by destructive criticism when an admittedly rotten state of affairs is brought to public notice. The question as to whether the man making the complaint has a "cashy" job or not is quite beside the point, though we think it could be well established that the prominent business men of the Colony have, during the war, shown a very lively interest in the well-being of the troops here. Mr. Templeton has done good in writing as he has; it is for the local and Imperial authorities to apply the remedy. Socialists and the War.

Yet another Socialist Conference has met for the purpose of discussing peace terms, the participants on this occasion being representatives of the Allies. The conference is sitting privately in London, but what really useful purpose it is likely to serve is very problematical. Already, so the cables inform us, sharp differences of opinion between the delegates have manifested themselves. This, in our opinion, shows the absolute futility of Conferences of this character at the present moment. There may be—there probably is—a deal of war weariness felt among all the belligerents just now, but side by side with that fact is the other: that the Allies, at any rate, however great the strain of war conditions, are as determined as ever to continue the struggle, and are in no mood to consider any other peace terms than those which they themselves dictate. Socialists, and other visionaries may meet and talk their heads off, but they cannot change that inflexible resolve. Hence the Stockholm Conference can have no real value or utility, and, in these circumstances, British representation would be a sheer waste of time.

A Canard. It now appears that the report recently published by a well-known Paris paper to the effect that Japanese troops would at an early date assist at the Russian Front is merely a canard. As such it may be considered according to one's temperament. Doubtless had the Japanese gone to the Russian Front they would have given a good account of themselves and have added to the good work that Japan has performed since throwing in her lot with the Allies. At the time of the circulation of the canard we expressed the view that it was deplorable that Russia, with her huge potential army, should require the assistance of so small a country as Japan. Bad as things are in Russia, they are not, apparently, quite bad enough in the eyes of the Allies to justify the presence of Japanese troops in Russia. No doubt, if the exigencies of the war necessitate such a step, Japanese troops will soon be forthcoming for the Russian or for any other Front. It is stated that the rumour is of "enemy origin."

If such is the case, it is indeed, as Renter says, "difficult to see their object." It is added that by circulating such a statement "it is hoped to arouse a certain amount of disappointment, when it is discovered that they are untrue, to create talk and discussion in Allied countries regarding the war, and, possibly, ultimately to create dissension on the subject." In this, as in many other matters, the enemy, assuming him to be as clever enough to have such an expectation, is certain to be disappointed, for we are confident that when and where those in authority choose to utilize the services of the troops of our gallant Japanese Allies, they will be forthcoming with alacrity.

DAY BY DAY.

HE THAT LIVES ON HOPE WILL DIE FASTING.

To-morrow's Anniversary. To-morrow the Queen of the Netherlands (born 1830) and the Emperor of Japan (born 1879) celebrate their birthdays.

The Dollar. The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s 0.1/4d. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

On Holiday. Mr. and Mrs. F.B.L. Bowley and family left to-day for a short holiday in North China.

Stolen Records. Geo. E. Wice, of the Pathe Phone Cinema, has reported to the Police that on the night of the 23rd some person broke into the premises and stole 320 gramophone records valued at \$480.

To a Correspondent. "Pro Bulo Publico."—The two cases mentioned in your letter differ in the respect that in one guilt was proved and in the other it was not. For that reason we see no useful purpose in publishing your communication.

A Poor Excuse. "A man gave it to me whom I don't know," said a Chinese to Mr. J. R. Wood, to-day, when admitting being in possession of 15 lbs. of prepared opium. His Worship inflicted a fine of \$1,000 and confiscated the opium.

Climbed the Scaffolding. A Chinese was charged at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. A. Dyer Ball, with stealing a gold watch and chain. It was stated that defendant climbed up a scaffolding and entering a house stole the articles. He was sent to prison for three months.

Stolen Clothing. Before Mr. A. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, a Chinese was charged with entering a house in Bonham Strand and stealing a suit of clothing. Defendant, it was stated, was caught as he was leaving with the stolen goods. His Worship sent him to prison for six months.

Out of His Pocket. A small boy who was charged before Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with gambling, said that when the district watchman made the arrest he was only playing with dice and no money. The watchman took the money out of his pocket. He (defendant) had still 20 cents left which the watchman had overlooked. His Worship fined the boy \$1, and confiscated the money found.

Arms Possession. A Chinese was charged before Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with being in possession of two revolvers and two boxes of cartridges. Revenue Officer Clarke said the man was brought to the office early this morning. Defendant's story was that a man whom he did not know gave the articles to him at the Lee Kee Wharf and told him to take them to a ship. Revenue Officer Clarke said the revolvers were the very latest pattern of Smith-Wesson make. A fine of \$500, or six months' hard labour, was imposed, the arms and ammunition being confiscated.

The Professor's Coolie. A coolie in the employ of Professor Smith, of the Hongkong University, was charged before Mr. A. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, with snatching from another man a purse containing two gold rings, valued at \$20, and \$2 in small money, in Queen's Road Central. Complaint was made by a group of men who all claimed that the purse was theirs. The complainant was among them but he (defendant) put it in his pocket, saying he would give it up when a faithful description of it was given. Then the Indian constable turned up and he was arrested. Defendant was discharged with a caution. Inspector Brazil says that Professor Smith had said he had always found the coolie very honest.

THE ALLIED OFFENSIVE.

Facts and Super-Facts on the Western Front: II.

We have explained why German critics are not allowed to "say what they think" and shown that there are people in Germany who no longer credit their own reports. Why should they? Let us take two simple matters of fact; one to illustrate the self-contradiction of the German writers; and other, the official "lie direct."

The first concerns the Hindenburg line, which Germans since April 20th have often called the Siegfried line. On March 27th Morant explained how the "Hindenburg line" ran, and talked of its "rigidity." On April 5th, he was sarcastic about "military critics who think they can already say where the Hindenburg line runs," just what he had done himself 10 days previously. On April 22nd Baron von Ardenne said the Siegfried line terminated N. E. of Soissons. On April 23rd, however, Morant wrote: "Everything is in motion and intangible... The Siegfried position is a living wall"; and on the 24th he talked of the right wing of the "Siegfried line" but said no one knew where it was; "it is mobile." But on April 23rd A. R. Meyer had described in the *Berliner Tageblatt* his visit to parts of "our Siegfried line," so scientifically fortified. On April 30th the German wireless described the "Siegfried position" as many kilometres deep. On May 14th a semi-official statement, issued to the German press, proclaimed that "what we call our Hindenburg position has in reality never been attacked at all, with the sole exception of the district of Ballois court"; but next day a second similar statement said: "Let the fact be established that there is no Hindenburg line." It is just as well there should not be, seeing the British have taken a good few miles of it. But what is the system, and what are the writers, who put out this mass of self-contradiction? Who outside Germany would believe them on any subject after this? We need not point out the object of it; it is to induce a belief that the "Hindenburg line" is peripatetic, so that it may accompany the Field-Marshal on any future retreat which the fates may have in store for him.

The second instance is a lie direct; the air-fighting. We have already seen that opinion in Germany doubts the fabricated German figures. On April 25th a semi-official statement, issued to the German press, declared that Germany definitely had the supremacy of the air; it contained alleged admissions by Englishmen that nothing could be done against the new German one-seaters and that the result of an engagement with a German battleplane was a foregone conclusion; it claimed an unprecedented destruction of British machines, and that "the enemy ventures very seldom over our front." Since then the Wolf Bureau has kept up a steady flow of messages to the same effect. Now as to the facts. In the early spring the German made a bid for air supremacy, which was decided in Britain's favour by the first week of April. Fighting takes place almost entirely behind the German lines; consequently, not only can they use their anti-aircraft guns, but nearly every British machine driven "out of control" is lost, while we cannot say that happens to a German machine driven down "out of control," though we know a large number crash. Notwithstanding this, in April the British brought down 269 German aeroplanes (of which 84 went down "out of control") and lost 144, and three others are at Freiburg; only 4 Germans fell in our lines. We have taken out the figures for the 12 days of May (down to the 28th) on which air fighting was severe; the British brought down 72 enemy machines, of which 4 fell in our lines, and drove down 52 "out of control"; we lost 44 altogether. The individual days may be mentioned. On April 24th the British destroyed 15 enemy machines and drove down 24 others of which the majority

REPENTANCE OF CHINESE NAVY.

NAVY.

Early Return of the Haichi Expected.

The Ministry of the Navy has received a telegram from the Commander of the cruise-Haichi, which is anchored at Whampoa, Canton, complaining of the discourteous treatment his men have been receiving there. Another rebel cruiser has sent in by telegram a monthly statement of expenditures. The Minister points out that these are signs of the early return of the rebel cruisers to the fold of the Central Government.

The Haichi is the biggest cruiser in the Chinese Navy, and it will be remembered that its Commander was the first naval officer who approved the proposal of Admiral Chen Pi kwang to sail for Canton and declare independence of the Government. All the rebel cruisers and gunboats at Kwan-tung are denied freedom of movement by the Military Governor of the province. They are kept under close watch by the forts in compliance with the instruction of the Ministry of the Navy, which some time ago telegraphed to General Chen Ping-kun urging him to prevent the free movements of the rebel warships.

Before long, the good news will be received in Peking that all the rebel war vessels have cancelled their independence and refused to associate themselves with men like Dr. Sun Yat-sen, who is a braggart and not a man of action. Their return to the allegiance of the Government signifies the collapse of the rebellion in the South.

Kang Yu-wei.

A report is in circulation to the effect that Kang Yu-wei, "China's Modern Sage," has fled to Shanghai in safety.

probably crashed," and lost two. On May 5th five British engaged 27 German machines (von Bolow's obscure squadron), brought down 8, and all got home again. Such is the German "supremacy" in the air. Comment is supplied by the letters of complaint of the German troops, who see and feel.

Let us in conclusion glance at one thing which Germans do not see. The central fact of the present battle in the west is the pace at which the German divisions are being put through the mill. Now you will not find one single word about this in any German writer, not even in Gadacz; one would think they had never heard that the object of war is, not to go somewhere, but to destroy the armed forces of the enemy. This is what matters, and not lengthy arguments showing that the British only gained this or that number of yards. Owing to the temporary eclipse of the Russian army, Germany is only fighting on one front; all her good troops are being thrown against France and Britain; and even so she cannot hold us. On April 9th there were 143 or 144 German divisions in the west; and over 90 divisions had by May 28th been identified in action, seven times over. This is the thing that really matters. Talk of Hindenburg's great coming counterstroke has ceased in Germany; naturally, for his counterstroke has been going on since April 10th; it goes on as we wish and where we wish. The only way he can hold what his reports call the "feeble" British attacks,—i.e. made with comparatively few men—is by perpetual massed counter-attacks. He has to react as suits us. Such were his eight counter-attacks on Gavrelle within 24 hours, a veritable massacre of Germans; such the German recapture of Fresnoy, which needed three complete divisions, of which two were well smashed up, such the incident of May 21st, when German attacking troops were "caught in the open by our massed artillery"; and innumerable other cases. But none of all this, which is the reality of the great battle, is ever alluded to by German critics; for, as Major Endres said, they are "not allowed to say what they think."

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

It was fitting that members of the American Diplomatic Corps should be present in Westminster Abbey when, with praise and thanksgiving, the Jubilee of the Federation of Canada was celebrated. It would have been pleasant to see American soldiers, sailors and citizens there, for, for their fathers had, unconsciously, more to do with the official style of the Dominion than they know. General Smuts is too deeply versed in our history not to remember that in raising the question of our Imperial terminology a few weeks ago he had been anticipated.

When the new Confederation was formed the question was, By what style should it be known? At first it was, "United Provinces," and so remained in the first six drafts of the Bill. Then a new title was substituted, "Kingdom of Canada." But Lord Derby, Premier at the time, looking to the great and growing Republic across the Canadian frontier, said, "Why needlessly wound American sensitiveness?" And so, Dominion it became, and remains, none the less majestic a heritage for not challenging the amount proper of the men now fighting by our side.

Roehampton's armless heroes, whose penmanship is being exhibited at Sotheby's, may be reminded that Nelson wrote a letter to Lord St. Vincent within an hour of losing his right arm at Tenerife. His first, "serious" occupation, however, was to learn to spin a child's top, with the surviving member. Our new arrivants will puzzle some of the alienists, who say that excessive "capital," or words singularly placed, indicates madness. Enough to make Palmerston turn in his grave, for almost every other word of his began with a capital letter.

"Profiteer," which the Premier says he has been abused for using, may be an ugly new word. But the rascal himself is conspicuous enough in medieval byways, sometimes denounced as an engrosser, or severely punished as a "forestaller" and "regulator"—good words that served their purpose far better than the vague "profiteer." Creating an artificial scarcity to keep up prices—the worst form of profiteering—was well understood in Tudor times. "Suffer not these rich men to buy up all the engross and forestall, and with their monopoly to keep the market alone as please them." The words of Sir Thomas More might very well be addressed to Lord Rhonda.

What is the difference between ale and beer? The distinction is not always clear. "Beer" appears to be now divided into two main classes—ales and porters, with no particular reference to alcoholic strength. In some districts ale is the stronger drink, in others the rule is reversed. Among the poor of London the same appears to depend upon the colour, weak porter being regarded as beer, and all amber-coloured malt liquors as ale.

"One who splits an infinitive Every Time and Glories in the Job" writes to a Home paper:—"What do you super-purists make of this, which I take from a report of a company meeting held recently?—The directors decided to more than double the carry-forward? Can the meaning be conveyed as precisely by preserving the integrity of the verb?"

The King's Messenger set musing on the mutability of human affairs. The Thirty-Looking Man crossed the smoke room and sat down beside a young officer. "Excuse me, but may I ask you if you ever had an elder brother in the R.F.B. Brigade?" he began. "No? That's curious—such a striking resemblance. I was in the army myself once; and I'll make no bones about it; I was asked to send in my papers. I suppose you wouldn't care to hear the story? Thanks, on my honour never between meals. . . . Well if you're really having one yourself." (By Stephen McKenna.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

SERVICE GRIEVANCES.

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

Sir,—I wonder if Mr. D. Templeton would enlighten as to how he means to make conditions better for troops stationed here. Bombardment is all right, but the above-mentioned gentleman hasn't told any of us anything we don't know with regard to the "stranger within our gates." A few suggestions might be helpful. Doubtless nobody would be quicker to resent charity than those men amongst us who are not soldiers from choice; but at the same time men like Mr. Templeton, who doubtless holds a very "easy" job, could make their lot much more bearable. Let him begin, and show that even though he apparently wasn't prepared to give up that same job, as recent published lists showed, he can yet still do a lot for the men who have given their all. With regard to causing a flutter in the official docket, if he means the local one, it badly needs rousing, certainly; but I guess it's in the hands of those in high places at home to make conditions better for the men here. As before remarked, let Mr. Templeton throw out a few suggestions as to how he proposes the stir should be caused; in the meantime, to work and give the men a better time. That wouldn't be charity; but merely a bettering of social conditions for the men.

It is to be hoped that the local authorities will, before long, rearrange present hospital conditions. That surely is in their hands.

Yours etc.,
EQUITY.

Hongkong, August 29th, 1917.

Sir,—Time is going on since the agitation re the dollar started, matters are much worse, the dollar is still rising, tempers are strained, nothing material happens.

The Military Authorities assert that they have posted Home a very complete statement, but whether that statement explained that men are sometimes hungry is not known except by those in authority. A telegram once a week from the military would not do any harm, to the men. At present the Home Government is receiving telegrams from private sources, but not from the Colonial Government or Military quarters. It would seem the Military standpoint that a 2/ dollar is not sufficiently serious for the men to warrant a telegram or telegrams. One letter is considered ample. What quite feasible work, or, if it survives the perils of the sea, sunk in a pigeon hole by some monocular idiot who doesn't know a dollar from a rifle.

Surely all patriotic spirit is being strangled. Men say they don't care a damn how things go; they openly blame someone; it is useless for me to say whom—you would properly, in the interests of your paper, eliminate such references. But, believe me, some better things are being said, and meant.

The Services' only hope is the civilians, with a possibility of the Legislative Council doing something to awaken the Home Government to the necessity of action. The Naval and Military Authorities appear to be helpless. Or is that they haven't adopted the right tone?

Yours etc.,
SOLDIER.

Hongkong, August 30, 1917.

Sir,—"Resident" suggests a move in the right direction but will officials have the courage to take such a bold course? If our heads of departments had had more courage, things would not have reached this state. For instance, supposing the G. O. C. having the interest of the men at heart, had said "The position of the men in Hongkong is intolerable; if nothing can be done for them please accept my resignation as I will not be responsible for the consequences" or something similar, it is certain that

VILLAGERS AT LAW.

A Lease-Expiration Trouble.

At the Summary Court this morning, before the Chief Justice (Sir William Rees Davies) the On Sang firm, rope makers, of 108, Apichow Island, off Aberdeen, sued Lo Sang, trading as the Lo Sang Kee, for \$320, being \$200 for damages for the wrongful seizure and detention of the plaintiffs' cooking utensils and \$120 for damage to hemp and rope. There was a counter-claim for \$35.

Mr. J. H. Gardiner appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. Mattingly for the defendant.

Mr. Gardiner stated that ten years ago the plaintiffs leased from the defendant some premises, a lease for ten years being agreed upon. This expired in July. When the plaintiffs went into the premises they put some steps down and also fixed some planks to the walls and the ceiling. They were only loosely attached and not made part of the freehold. Just before the lease expired, the defendant sent in some workmen and, by their splashing about, they did damage to hemp and rope, which would be proved to be to the extent of over \$100. On leaving the premises, the plaintiffs, who had decided to take other premises, were not allowed to remove their cooking utensils, and, on going back for them, found that they had been removed. The matter was reported to the police on the island, but the defendant refused to give them back. Although the utensils were not worth \$200, the plaintiffs were claiming special damages for wrongful detention.

The defence was that the plaintiffs wrongfully removed the stone steps leading from the kitchen and shop, and also wrongly removed the planks. They were part of the premises now.

Evidence was taken and the case adjourned.

that the necessary action at Home would have been taken.

I came to Hongkong a decent, loyal, patriotic Englishman, thinking my country the best in the world, and was ready to fight or do anything else for her. What I am now I would not like to say and I feel certain that you would not like to print it. I don't suppose that even Germany is, or has been, making money at the expense of her ill-paid Service men.

The contemptuous indifference of the Home Government is almost beyond belief. One can imagine a very subordinate secretary getting hold of the fourth or fifth cablegram from Hongkong and promptly filing it with such a remark as "What! again those curs are yapping."

The question is, how many more days can this state of affairs go on without something coming to a head. I write "days" advisedly. In every mess—both officers and sergeants—in every barrack room, canteen, office; in fact, anywhere where service men congregate we hear discontent and bitter remarks. Men say "I have given my all for my country, and by heavens I'm wondering if she is worth it."

Men with grievances are apt to be unjust, and in this case it is not the country which is treating its sons so abominably, but certain obstinate officials at Home, who don't know the conditions and refuse to be told. It is quite possible that one official only, is putting the lid on all the efforts of the public-spirited residents of Hongkong who are undoubtedly trying their best to help the soldiers and sailors.

I suggest an appeal to Lord Northcliffe to make the grievance public (I fancy our brothers and friends in France, many of whom have served in this Colony will have something to say in the matter when they hear of it) and to force the hand of officialdom at Home, and failing that an appeal to His Majesty the King himself for whom thousands of Service men have given up their whole prospect of happiness and prosperity, eye, and even their lives.

Yours etc.,
DISGUSTED.

Hongkong, Aug. 30, 1917.

ROLL OF HONOUR.

Another Hongkong Policeman Killed.

News been received in the Colony that P. C. Edward Charles Sillis, who was formerly a member of the Hongkong Police Force, and who went home with the second draft to the front, has been killed. Deceased was in the King's Royal Rifles and met his death on the first of this month. The details to hand yet are rather meagre the news having come by cable.

JAPANESE SOCIALISTS.

Plan to Go to Stockholm.

Tokio, August 15. — After several meetings, it is reported, a handful of Socialists in Tokio have decided to dispatch their representative to the proposed International Socialist Conference at Stockholm. Mr. Toshihiko Sakai, a noted Socialist, admits this report, and adds that Socialists in Japan have resolved to send as their delegate Mr. Sen Katayama, M.A., who is now in New York, in anticipation of a proposal from the World's Socialist League to dispatch a delegate of the conference. It is stated that they have already sent a letter of attorney to Mr. Katayama, consequent on their decision, and will shortly inform the Secretary of the World's Socialist League of their participation at Stockholm.

In this connection the authorities of the Home Department are quoted by the Nishiichi as stating that the Japanese authorities will employ measures to make the dispatch of a Japanese Socialist to Stockholm impossible, since it is quite evident that there is a German intrigue behind the proposed International Socialist Conference. It is thus to be seen that the Japanese Government will absolutely refuse to grant passports to any wishing to go to Stockholm. The authorities are keeping a careful watch over the attitude of the Japanese Socialists towards the Stockholm Conference but Socialists in this country, however, are not organised into a body. There are only three Japanese Socialists abroad now and they are Mr. Katayama in New York and two others in France, and it is presumed that they have selected Mr. Katayama as their delegate because they can hardly afford to send one to Stockholm from Japan. Be that as it may, the attitude of the Japanese authorities towards the Conference is so evident, that there is little doubt that the efforts of a handful of Japanese Socialists to have a finger in the pie will end in failure.

NINE WOMEN OUT OF TEN.

It is an unfortunate fact that nine women out of every ten are victims of bloodlessness in one form or another. The girl in her teens, the wife and mother, the matron of middle-age—all know its miseries. To be anemic means you are breathless after any slight exertion. You feel worn out and depressed all day. You turn against food and cannot digest what little you do eat. At night, if you do sleep, you are not refreshed, and when it is time to get up you feel exhausted and unfit for the day's duties. If neglected, anemia may lead on to consumption.

Act promptly. Make good the fault in your blood by taking Dr. Williams' pink pills, the most reliable blood enricher ever discovered. These pills purify bad blood; they strengthen weak blood and they make good blood. You will be better for your food; you will be brighter and more active. Your womanly charm will be increased, and as you continue with Dr. Williams' pink pills you will regain proper strength and enjoy life as fully as every woman should do.

Start Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people to-day and begin to get well and strong. Most dealers sell them; also obtainable post free, one bottle for \$1.50, 6 bottles \$8/- from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

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(British Section.)

NOTICE.

Tiffin Train.

THE PUBLIC is hereby notified that on and from SATURDAY, 1st September and on each succeeding SATURDAY, until further notice, Tiffin will be served on the train leaving Kowloon at 1.28 P.M. to first-class passengers only. The charge for tiffin will be \$1.25.

To assist the Management and for their own personal comfort, passengers are requested to book their seats in advance by telephone or letter which may be done up to FRIDAY night.

By Order,
H. P. WINSLOW,
Manager.

Telephone No. K. 261.
Kowloon, 30th August, 1917.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

s.s. "SHINYO MARU."
From SAN FRANCISCO via
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS
& MANILA.

The above named steamer having arrived, consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on 31st August, at 5 P.M., will be landed at consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.
No Claim will be recognised after the goods have left the Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged cargo will be landed into the Company's Godown, where they will be examined on 8th September, at 10 A.M.

No Claim will be recognised if filed after the 19th September, 1917.

T. DAIGO,
Agent.

Hongkong 30th August 1917.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY notified that on account of the War the Consul General for the Netherlands will not be at home on the 31st August, the anniversary of the birthday of Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands.

HAMEL,
Consul General.

Hongkong, 30th August, 1917.

UNIVERSITY OF
HONGKONG.

Session 19 7-1918.

NOTICE.

THE University re-opens on September 15th.

Degree Courses in Medicine, Engineering, Arts including Education, also a Course in Commerce.

For particulars apply to
THE REGISTRAR.

TO-DAY'S
ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOST.

LOST—A WHITE PERSIAN CAT. Finder will be suitably rewarded on returning same to X.Y.Z. c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on
TUESDAY, the 4th September, 1917,

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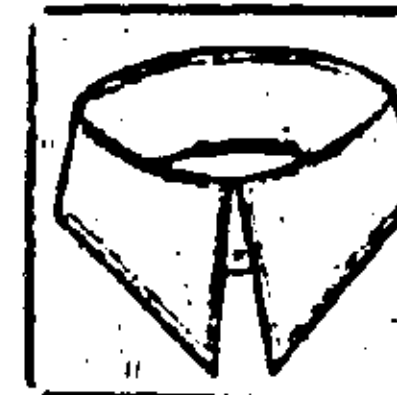
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	Shinaba Maru Capt. Higo T. 12,500	MON., 8th Oct., at noon.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Benten Maru Capt. Yamamoto T. 8,000	THURSDAY, 13th Aug. (MON., 3rd Sept., at 11 a.m.)
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Kitano Maru Capt. Cope T. 16,000	SEPT., at 11 a.m. (SATUR., 15th Sept., at 11 a.m.)
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Hirano Maru Capt. Fraser T. 16,000	SEPT., at 11 a.m. (SATUR., 15th Sept., at 11 a.m.)
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Fushimi Maru Capt. Irizawa T. 21,000	SEPT., at 11 a.m. (SUN., 23rd Sept., at 11 a.m.)
KOBE	Nikko Maru Capt. Takada T. 9,500	SEPT., at 11 a.m. (SATURDAY, 1st Sept., at 11 a.m.)
MOJI and Kobe	Penang Maru Capt. Kishibiki T. 10,000	SATURDAY, 1st Sept., at 11 a.m.
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PERIA MARU	9,000	22nd Sept.
KOREA MARU	18,000	5th Oct.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	15th Oct.
TERYU MARU	22,000	25th Oct.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	10th Nov.

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SWATOW & BANGKOK	Linan	2nd Sept. at 10 a.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Tean	2nd Sept. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Sunning	4th Sept. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Shantung	6th Sept. at 4 p.m.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

Shipmaster Centenarian.
Captain Charles E. Banlett died at Aburndale, Mass., some weeks ago, at the age of 100 years and 5 months. He was a native of Montville, Me., where he was born on November 9, 1816, and made his first trip at sea on a coasting schooner as a cabin boy when 11 years old. His first command was the schooner Waldoboro in 1835 and he commanded the schooner Nautilus in 1860, which carried a scientific expedition to Greenland and Labrador.

A Big Purchase of Hulls.
There has lately been observable a new tendency among Kobe shipowners to seek after bigger vessels. This inclination is especially shown by the Katsuda Kisen Kaisha, which has bought a cargo-boat of 12,000 tons dead-weight, now building at the Asano Dockyards, for Y3,410,000, or about Y70 per ton. This price is comparatively low compared with the ruling quotations of over Y80. The steamer is to be delivered in January next. An enormous purchase of hulls has also been made in the name of Mr. Katsuda Giujiro, proprietor of the Katsuda Kisen Kaisha. The Osaka Ironworks is building seven steamers—two of 5,000 tons and five of 10,000 tons—to the order of the Nippon Kisen Kaisha, run by the Kuhara family, of Osaka. There have been many offers to buy these vessels but the Nippon Kisen Kaisha hope to sell all of them to one buyer. The desired purchaser has now appeared in Mr. Katsuda, who has contracted to buy all seven steamers, aggregating 60,000 tons for Y42,000,000, or at the rate of Y70 per ton, and has deposited bargain-money amounting to Y8,400,000 with the sellers. The vessels are to be finished between June and December next year. This is, of course, the largest transaction ever concluded in hulls in this country. As this enormous purchase is made in the name of Mr. Katsuda, himself a very prosperous shipowner, it is naturally believed that the newly-acquired vessels are intended for his own business. In some quarters, however, it is rumoured that behind the transaction is the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, which, according to a rumour on the Stock Exchange, contemplates increasing its capital—"Japan Chronicle."

The Shipping Frenzy.
On August 15 the "Japan Chronicle" reported as a record for the North American service the chartering of a ship at Y. 40 per ton. Next day the same Kobe paper recorded a new rate, Y. 43.50 for the Taiyu Maru, 8,800 tons, chartered to Messrs. Masuda & Co. Thus the charter rate is still steadily going up, and with it the value of hulls, shipowners continuing to rake in profits beyond those made by traders and merchants. Hulls are now looked upon as most favourable investments, in spite of the fact that in the early days of the war they were regarded as very dangerous. Even the bankers are now quite willing to advance loans on hulls. The general opinion in Japan; commercial circles as to the war is that it will be further prolonged. Any prolongation of the war means a greater boom in the shipping trade, and Japanese capitalists have become very eager to invest in hulls. As a result, quite a number of shipping companies have been either established or extended of late. In Tokyo the Tokio Kisen Kaisha has been established; while in the Kansai district the Meiji and the Taisho Kisen Kaisha have both increased their capital to Y. 5,000,000. Mr. Ishida Teiji and Mr. Hirota Tamotsu, formerly of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, assisted by Mr. Katsuda and Mr. Ito, both well-known shipping men, have recently established the Taiyo Kisen Kaisha with a capital of Y. 3,000,000. The other day Messrs. Katsuda, Uchida, and other well-known shipowners in Kobe and neighbourhood registered a new shipping company called the Kobe Kisen Kaisha with a capital of Y. 3,000,000. Furthermore, Mr. Matsuo Kosaburo and Miyamawari Sotaro, have decided to float a shipping company called the Kumiai Kisen Kaisha

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

The July Examination Results.

The University Authorities send us the following lists of successful candidates at the July Examinations:

Matriculation Examination.

Honours List.—Charles Simon Roselet, Diocesan Boys; Liu Wa Po, Diocesan Boys; Wong Ka Tam, Diocesan Boys.

Pass List.—Lam Wan Po, Queen's; Charles Ouslow, Diocesan Boys; Mohammed Ahsan Khan, Queen's; Armand Joseph Bragg, Queen's; Wei Lansing, Queen's; Wong Kwok-in, Queen's; Ernest Sahmet, St. Joseph's; Joseph Binsong Lin, St. Joseph's; Lau Hon-cho, Queen's; Joo Joe Baso, St. Joseph's; Juan Corominas, St. Joseph's; Shin Kwai, St. Joseph's; Eduardo V. M. de Sousa, St. Joseph's; Shin Lok Shang, Queen's; F. Xavier Chow Yick Sing, St. Joseph's; Tan So Kim, St. Joseph's; Tai Tang Ming, St. Joseph's; Liu Wa Sun, St. Joseph's; Thomas Archdale Martin, Private Study; Chao Kuo Liang, St. Joseph's; Tam Yam Yau, St. Joseph's; Fong Tse Kung, University; Sen Chi Ming, University; Pau Chik Yau, St. Joseph's; Herbert Wells Randall, Diocesan Boys; Francis Smith, Diocesan Boys; Kenneth Augustus Mason, Diocesan Boys; Lim Eng Ru, Edward Gordon, Diocesan Boys; Joseph C. Thivy, Diocesan Boys.

Candidates who may matriculate in the Faculties of Arts or Engineering but will be required to pass subsequently in Chinese.

Two Chak Kai, Diocesan Boys; Chou Hong To, Diocesan Boys.

Candidates who failed the Matriculation Examination but have been awarded Senior Local Certificates.

Ming Ahmed Camero, St. Joseph's; Abbasbloy Addoolhoen Aldoolahim, St. Joseph's.

Candidates who have previously passed the Matriculation Examination and have now qualified for the Faculty of Medicine.

Ang Swee Cheng; Carlos F. X. de Raza.

Candidates who have previously matriculated and have now qualified in Chinese.

Lau Yui Chi.

Senior Local Examination Boys.

Passed Matriculation.—Li Kai Kai, St. Paul's.

Pass List.—Sheik Akbar Ismail, Queen's (distinction in stenography); Yau Hau King, St. Paul's; Ramjahn Mohamed Omar, St. Joseph's; Chan Ki Wong, Diocesan Boys.

Senior Local Examination: Girls.

Honours List.—Dolinda Lopes, Belittos Public School.

Pass List.—Annie Maria Silva, Italian Convent; Beatrice White, Italian Convent; Carmen Florenza Garcia, Italian Convent; Florence Lyen, Belittos Public School; Felicidade Neves, Italian Convent; (Biblical Knowledge); Florentina Nucci, Italian Convent; (Biblical Knowledge); Aurea Xavier, Belittos Public School; Helen Clarke, Italian Convent; (Biblical Knowledge); Anzila Lopes, Belittos Public School; Lo Mo In, St. Stephen's Girls; Choy Kam Yuet, St. Stephen's Girls; M. ry Walter, Italian Convent; Kwok Sheung Man, St. Stephen's Girls.

Junior Local Examination: Boys.

Pass List.—Laukin Fan, Queen's; Lau Wai Kin, Queen's; Wong Po Ki, St. Stephen's; Yee Man Kwong, St. Stephen's (Biblical Knowledge); Chan Man Kan, Queen's; Yew Hon Ping, St. Stephen's; He Ghee Wing, Diocesan Boys' School; Ung Yau Chung, Diocesan Boys' School (Mathematics); In Po Shum, Diocesan Boys' School; Chun Ping Shum, Queen's College; Wong Lo Ka, Queen's College; Tso Lo Kin, Queen's College; James Lawrence Young Baye, Diocesan Boys' School (English, Arithmetic, Book-keeping); Lau Hung Chua, Queen's College; Henry John Howard, Diocesan Boys (Biblical Knowledge); Chan Chan Lam, Diocesan Boys; Fong Kee Yuen, Queen's; Yuen Wai Ping, Diocesan Boys; Ko Kin Fan, Queen's College (Book-keeping); Kong Hin Chong, Diocesan Boys (Biblical Knowledge); Wong

CANTON AFFAIRS.

The Assembly and the Civil Governor.

Our Canton correspondent writes under date of August 29 as follows:

The Provincial Assembly has requested Wu Hon-man to appear in the Assembly at to-day's meeting at 3 o'clock.

The Assembly has rejected an official letter from the Tsuchan, stating that, in view of the absence of the Civil Governor, the Commander-in-Chief of the bodyguard of the Civil Governor (the post was offered to Olan King-ming by Olan Hing-lao) should be abolished.

A telegram stating that Wu Hon-man has been elected by the people as Civil Governor of Canton has been dispatched to Luk Wing-ting and the Tsuchans of Kwangsi, Kweichow, Yunnan and Hunan provinces by the Assembly.

As at the opening of Parliament only 56 M. P.'s attended. Sun Yat-sen has wired to Shum Chun-buen in Shanghai to urge the other M. P.'s to come down without delay. It is interesting to note that the M. P.'s on first receiving Dr. Sun's invitation were very anxious to come South, but when they understood that they would not receive any salary (\$300 per month is usually paid in Peking) some returned to their own country and others remain at Shanghai.

A Proclamation has been issued to the effect that the seals of the Civil Governor have been sealed up pending the arrival of a new Governor and henceforth all official documents will be temporarily chopped with the Tsuchan's seal.

All the officers in the Civil Governor's office have left without tendering their resignations.

Some members of the Provincial Assembly have interviewed the Tsuchan in regard to the election of Wu Hon-man. The Tsuchan contended that the Assembly was quite illegal in carrying through this matter. It is reported that Wu Hon-man has refused to accept the appointment and has gone to Hongkong.

JAPANESE TORPEDO BOAT.

Located After Thirteen Years.

After remaining thirteen years in the bottom of the sea, the Japanese torpedo boat, No. 53, which went down in the Russo-Japanese War, has been discovered by the Japanese Navy. Work has been commenced to refloat it. The vessel has lain off the coast of Port Arthur, near Loutian Mountain. If arms are found on the boat they will be placed in the Navy Reference Hall for general public inspection.

During the sea battle of the Russo-Japanese War outside of Port Arthur early in the morning of 14th December, 1904, the second class torpedo boat, No. 53 (100 tons, commanded at the time by Lieutenant Takejiri Nagata), was in the torpedo flotilla which, breaking through the falling snow, went after the battleship Sebastopol, the cruiser Otovansui, and the destroyer flotilla of the Russian Navy. The torpedo boat, No. 53, was unfortunately sunk by a 12-inch rapid firing gun of the enemy. At that time the point at which it sank was not located clearly, so that the Japanese had abandoned it until to-day. Now after thirteen years, it has been accidentally discovered.

The discovery was made by a Japanese civilian accidentally as the torpedo boat lay almost in its original shape eastward of the Loutian Mountain at a point where the Sebastopol sank by self-explosion. The Naval Bureau of Port Arthur reported the matter to the Navy Department. Work is now under preparation to refloat it in its entirety.

A member of the Naval Board of Command was interviewed and an opinion was expressed by him that it will be well nigh impossible to refloat the torpedo boat in a perfect condition, as the boat is sunk deep in the mud at the bottom of the sea. Only the guns and important machinery will be picked up, and as these will be of no practical use they will be kept as remembrances of 13 men on board who died. The work of refloating will be entrusted to a private concern.

Bishop Lander.

The Bishop of Victoria has left the Colony for Weihaiwei and will return early in October. During his absence the Rev. W. T. Featherstone, St. Paul's College, will attend to all correspondence.

LENS BATTLE IN THUNDERSTORM.

Terrifying Tumult of Noise and Flame.

War correspondents' Headquarters, June 29.—In a violent thunderstorm whose noise and lightning mingled in an awesome way with the tumult and flame of the great artillery, a minor battle broke out last evening round Lens and southwards beyond Oppy.

The Canadians fought their way into Avion, a southern suburb of Lens, to a line giving them the larger half of the village, and driving the enemy back across the swamps to the outer defences of Lens city.

Outside Oppy and south of it troops of old English county regiments seized the front line system of German trenches and captured about 200 prisoners and several guns.

West of Lens some Midland troops stormed and gained a line of trenches which belong to the main defences of the city, and north of it there was a big raid which caused great loss of life to the enemy. It was a heavy series of blows falling suddenly upon him, and giving him no time for a leisurely retirement to his inner line of defence in Lens.

I saw the beginning of the battle, and watched the frightful gunfire until darkness and great banks of smoke blotted out this vision of the mining cities in which men were fighting through bursting shells.

That beginning was a terrifying sight, and a sense of the enormous tragedy of the world in conflict overwhelmed one's soul, because of the strange atmospheric effects, and that most weird mingling of storm and artillery, as though the gods were angry and stirred to reveal the eternal forces of their own thunderbolts above this human strife.

Just in front of where I crouched in a shell-crater was Swallow Wood, or the Bois d'Hirondelle, beyond that La Oculotte, which the Canadians had just taken, and a little way further the long struggle of streets which is Avion, leading up to Lens, with its equestrian church and high water-towers and factory chimneys.

Straight and long, bordered by broken trees, went the Arras-Lens road, on which any man may walk to a certain rendezvous with death if he goes far enough, and I saw how it crossed the Souchez River by the broken bridge of Leauvette, from which the Canadians were going to make their new attack.

A gleam of sunlight rested there for awhile, and the little river was a blue streak this side of Avion. But the sky began to darken strangely. The air was still and hushed. A blue dusk crept across the landscape. The trees of Hirondelle Wood and the towers of Lens blackened. Far behind Vimy, old runs of Somches and Ablain St. Nazaire were white and ghostly.

One of my companions in a shell hole looked up and said: "Is the 'Good old German God' at work again?" Other powers were at work. Huge shells from our heavy howitzers, now away behind us, passed overhead with a noise such as long-tailed comets must have. I watched them burst, raising volumes of ruddy smoke in Avion and Lens.

To the right of Lens, by Sal-launies, there was some other kind of explosion, rolling up and up in big, curly clouds. In the still air there was the drone of many engines.

The darkening sky was full of black specks, which were British aeroplanes flying out on reconnaissance over Lens and Avion. "O brave birds!" said a friend by my side, waving up to them. German shrapnel puffed about their wings bursting with little glints of flames, but they flew on.

It was then just 7 o'clock. Our guns had almost ceased fire. There were strange sinister silences over all the battlefield, broken only by single gun shots or the high, snarl of German shrapnel or the single thud of a German Cramp.

It was almost dark. The blue went out of the little Souchez River. Lens and Avion were in gulls of blackness. A long rolling thunderclap shook all the sky, and flashes of lightning zigzagged over the Vimy Ridge, whitening

QUAKERS' ATTITUDE TOWARD WAR.

Make Sacrifices for the Nation.

Philadelphia, July 5.—The Society of Friends has issued through W. B. Harvey, clerk, a statement under the title "The Courage of a Good Conscience," in which the attitude of the Quakers toward war is briefly outlined. The statement reads in part as follows:

"In the face of the sacrifice and suffering now confronting our beloved country, it is essential to maintain a common ground of fellowship upon which differences of view and of feeling can unite in working for the one great end of advancing the world's good. Patriotism at this time is assumed to express itself above all else in the one quality of courage, and many of those who have volunteered for military service believe that they are offering their lives to their country."

"The millions who have registered know that sacrifice of life is a possible issue of this service. Their courage is hailed as the chief capital of the nation in its extremity."

"In considering this situation, it is well to remember that the courage of the 'silent masses' of humanity not so directly involved in the conflict should be fairly appraised and no injustice be done to those who express themselves in terms which do not agree with the ordinary patriotic standards. Even the limited class who cannot in good conscience respond to their country's call with any form of military service may yet be found to be equipped with courage of the highest order."

"The religious bodies whose membership has been exempted by the Government from active military service appreciate this regard for conscientious scruples, and desire to take no advantage of this action in shielding themselves from any dangerous service or sacrifice, which may express their sense of duty to the cause of humanity."

In the conflict in Europe, some of the most perilous work in mine sweeping in the English Channel has been voluntarily assumed by men of this class, often called by the rather vague term, pacifists. Their valor in the face of danger has been inspired by the desire to save life. Their efforts have been commended as equal in courage to any of those manifested on the battlefield.

The ambulance work of non-combatants who have declined to carry any weapons of defence, has also won the highest recognition from the President of France and from the King of Italy. More than two thousand of this class have been engaged in ambulance work and in efforts to rebuild the desolated villages and the countryside in northern France. They have not been daunted by the perils of bursting shells or lurking feryers. We cannot as good citizens safely ignore them in the claim that courage in this crisis shall be accepted as the measure of a man."

The supreme example of courage in the history of the world, as recalled by the words, "Even Christ pleased not Himself," shines forth as a perfect expression in this extremity. He made this sacrifice of life holy, that we might know how to make ours holy. He gave courage a new content and an infinite value. He made it sacrificial. In that path we are all called to walk, and it may lead us in divergent ways, but as our eye is upon Him, we shall at least be preserved from reproaching one another."

The attack at Oppy, in the south, was a successful advance by Warwickshire lads and other English troops, who followed a great barrage into the enemy's front-trench system and captured all those of the garrison who were not quick enough to escape. They were men of the Fifth Bavarian Division, which is one of the best in the German army, and made up of very tough fellows.

So the evening ended in our favour, and our losses were not heavy, I am told. Not heavy, though always the price of victory has to be paid by that harvest of wounded who came back under the Red Cross down the country lanes of France.—Philip Gibbs, in the Daily Chronicle.

THEATRE ROYAL.

Repeat Performance of "The Outcast."

Last night, before a well-filled house, the Frawley Company, which has already established itself in Hongkong as a theatrical combination much above the average in histrionic talent—repeated its previous evening's successful performance of "The Outcast." The dramatic possibilities of the play were ably presented, the cast, one and all, acquitting themselves splendidly. In yesterday's issue we referred chiefly to the two principal characters, around whose actions practically all the incidents of the play revolve, namely, Miriam (admirably played by Miss Eva Lang) and Geoffrey (splendidly played by Mr. John Halliday). The acting of several of those presenting comparatively minor parts was, however, so good that it calls for special mention. Mr. Homer Barton's portrayal of the somewhat feather-headed "Tony" was capital, even though at times the actor seemed to forget that Tony was not supposed to be an American. Mr. Reynolds Denniston as "Hugh," gave a very convincing performance of the straightforward, well-balanced friend of Geoffrey, who was quite an abnormal young man and brimful of all sorts of sentimentalities. Mr. George Austin Moore as "Taylor" was particularly good, making quiet an exceptionally pleasing part out of the character, while Miss Haeger as "Nellie," though her part was a small one, played the role most delightfully.

To-night and to-morrow evening the Company will play "Twin Beds," in which, we understand, there is plenty of merriment.

To-night's Play.

"Twin Beds" is full of trouble for the principals but full of laughs for the audience. All the trouble starts when Blanche Hawkins (Cordelia Haeger) harbours an infatuation for an Italian tenor known as Signor Monti (Homer Barton), who is always warbling an aria from something or other. The Signora Monti, which role is cleverly portrayed by Eva Lang, suspicious of her husband's attentions, to the other woman, moves her tenor off to another apartment, and for some reason Harry Hawkins (John Halliday) gets the same idea and also moves to the same apartment. Twin beds are a new feature in the Hawkins home, and the laughs begin when Monti, considerably under the weather, comes home toward morning and accidentally wanders into the Hawkins apartment where Mrs. Hawkins is slumbering peacefully, disrobes and crawls into the other twin bed. Andrew Larkin (Reynolds Denniston), out looking for a burglar, also wanders into the Hawkins apartment, where the English maid catches him, gags him and throws him into a closet. In the end it takes a lot of explanation on the part of Mrs. Hawkins to explain how the two men got in her room while her husband was at the club that night. But it ends peacefully, with the earnest resolve of the Hawkinses to do away with twin beds. The farce is full of laughs from start to finish.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. T. F. Hough, A. S. P. (Reserve) state:—

Band.

At previously ordered, the band will play at North Point on Saturday September 1, at 9 p.m.

Drummers and Buglers.

At previously ordered, the Drummers and Buglers will play at North Point on Saturday September 1, at 9 p.m.

Equipment.

Sergeants and constables in possession of belts, whistles and chains issued to them for their visit to Maao are warned to return the same to Company Sergeant Major Silva before noon on Friday next, the 31st, instant.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

No Minister of Commerce.

In the House of Commons, recently, Sir Francis Lowe asked the Prime Minister whether, in view of the trade questions which are likely to arise in the near future, and of the unanimous desire which has frequently been expressed by the Chambers of Commerce in this country, he will consider the desirability of separating the functions now exercised by the Board of Trade in this direction from its other functions, and establishing a new Department to be known as a Ministry of Commerce to deal with all commercial questions. Mr. Bonar Law replied that the Government are not, at present, advised, prepared to adopt the suggestion of his hon. friend.

America's Trade in the Orient.

Evidence has already been produced in these columns, save the New York Journal of Commerce, to show that the centre of gravity of many lines of business, as for instance the office trade and marine insurance, is being changed by the war in favour of the United States. In other words the United States is likely to secure permanently, as a result of the war, a larger share of the world's vast entrepot trade, most of which hitherto has been done through London, and through continental centres such as Hamburg, Havre, Genoa, Trieste, etc. In direct line with the development above, described comes the announcement that the shipping and trading firm of W. B. Grace and Co. is planning an important extension of its business between the Far East and San Francisco. J. P. Eyre of the Grace house at London, has recently been in San Francisco in connection with the company's plans, passing through New York en route. According to a statement made by Mr. Eyre in San Francisco the development of his firm's plans will result in the latter city falling heir to some of the commerce formerly controlled by London, Hamburg and Rotterdam. These plans include "the running of a new line of steamers and the establishment of branch houses of his firm at Singapore, Calcutta and Colombo. Restrictions enforced on England by shortage of tonnage, etc., have for the time being ceased to make London the centre of many businesses," Mr. Eyre stated. "Therefore we now move to new markets, and as a result San Francisco comes into her own. Formerly many of the Far East products—tea, for instance—were shipped from India to San Francisco via the very circuitous route of London. The products were marketed and distributed in London, Hamburg or Rotterdam, and eventually found their way to New York. Here they were once again redistributed for America. We believe in getting things direct, and now that the trade between the Pacific Coast and the Orient is being developed, we want to follow the trade in its natural channels. San Francisco is the natural port to which these products, meant for consumption in North and South America and in Cuba, will be taken by these steamers. "Enormous amounts of Oriental produce will be sent East by rail from San Francisco. Freight for the South American markets will also be taken to San Francisco, where it is easily transhipped in vessels routed for South America. It should be borne in mind that the transshipping and handling of cargo is nowadays not nearly so expensive or detrimental to the cargo as previously." It may be noted that the figures of foreign commerce published by the United States Department of Trade and Commerce show very clearly that American trade with the Far East is rising by leaps and bounds. American imports via the Pacific Coast for the past decade are as follows:—

GERMAN SOCIALISTS AND PEACE.

Scheldemann's Report on Stockholm.

Amsterdam, June 29.—The Vorwaerts publishes a long report of the proceedings of the committee of the Socialist party, and in it is included a speech by Scheldemann regarding the Stockholm Conference. The leader of the Socialist Majority declared:—

"From Stockholm and the Socialists was now expected what had been awaited in vain from the Government—peace. The proceedings in the Swedish capital had not taken the course up to now which the German Socialists had wished, but still the course of events had been more satisfactory than many had anticipated."

Scheldemann complained bitterly of factors at work to render peace work vain, and of mistrust which had been spread in the whole world regarding German Socialists. People abroad regarded them as real bloodthirsty Jingoes and obedient servants of German Imperialism. He believed, however, the recent manifesto had helped to clear away many misunderstandings, but the lies and slanders were beginning again.

Scheldemann then proceeded to give an interesting account of the visit of their representative Borghjerg—the Danish journalist and "representative of mankind"—to Petrograd, without which, he said, the Stockholm Conference might never have taken place.

The first question which the Russian comrades asked Borghjerg was if the German Chancellor was in agreement with Socialist declarations on peace. That showed right at the beginning how unbelievably false people abroad were informed regarding the position of German Social Democracy. Borghjerg declared emphatically to the Russian comrades that Socialists had nothing to do with the Chancellor, and that they were not a Government party.

A further question of the Russians was if other parties in Germany shared the Socialist views. The reply was that no important sections of the German people thought as we do. He referred thereby to such men as Theodor Wolff, editor of the Berliner Tageblatt.

Then Borghjerg was asked if there would be before long a revolution in Germany, and if that could be counted on. He replied that, according to his belief, there would certainly be no revolution in Germany during the war because the whole people were united in the belief it had saved its skin. As to whether there would be a revolution after the war, that depended on the outcome of the struggle and the granting of political rights. The Russians, he added, must not believe that a revolution like theirs was possible in Western Europe. Only a social revolution could be taken into consideration by Western European States.

After that Scheldemann went on to say that the Russian Workers' and Soldiers' Council told Borghjerg his mission on behalf of the German Socialists had succeeded, and that the Council was ready to co-operate to bring about peace as aimed at by the International and the Dutch Scandinavian Committee, and that it would call a conference.

"We hope," he said in conclusion, "the exact exposition of our tireless work for peace will lead truth abroad to victory. Now must the Government make a clean breast of it."

Eastern business. It was, it was stated, an indication of American enterprise getting into a new trade. However, it was pointed out that the actual consumption in the United States of many Far Eastern products—rice and rubber are notable examples—was greatly increasing. And with this increase there was a pronounced tendency for the importation to be done direct instead of through London and other European markets.

THREE ZEPPELIN MEN TAKEN ALIVE.

Amazing Escapes From East Anglian Raider.

A special correspondent of the Daily Chronicle, writing from East Anglian town on June 27, says:—

I am now permitted to disclose the remarkable fact in connection with the air raid of Sunday week, in which Zeppelin 48 was destroyed, namely that three of her crew were captured alive.

One is understood to be the second in command; he escaped apparently uninjured by leaping from the gondola just before it crashed to the ground. Two others, each suffering from a broken leg, were rescued from the flaming wreckage in the nick of time by the village constable.

The uninjured German was in the act of walking away from the wreck, heedless of the shouts of his disabled comrade, when he was captured by a petty officer of the Navy, home on leave at his mother's cottage less than a quarter of a mile from the spot where the airship fell.

How any of the crew survived is a matter of amazement. Obviously they owe their fate to the length of time taken by the airship in falling. In the other cases where Zeppelins have been brought down over land the fall has finally developed into a sheer drop, but all the evidence here goes to prove that the descent was a prolonged glide. For instance, the occupants of the nearest cottage were gazing at the Zeppelin from the rear of their house when it first took fire; but its landing was well over a quarter of a mile in front of the cottage. The most conservative estimate of the time taken in the fall puts it at three minutes, but most accounts agree that it was nearer five, and I am given to understand that this is the time reported officially.

"Just as I jumped the hedge of the field and raced towards the burning airship," the petty officer told me, "I saw one of her crew walking towards me. He was a tall, clean-shaven man, wearing a light blue overcoat and boots and leggings. He was very pale, and seemed terribly shaken."

"As I ran I called to him and beckoned, and he came on at once. I found that he could not speak English, and as I assumed that the military authorities would prize any document which could be found I pulled a piece of paper out of my pocket and made signs to him that I wanted any papers he might have about him."

"I had no difficulty in making him understand my question," added the sailor smilingly. "You see, in the Navy we are often brought up against foreigners who don't understand a decent language!"

"But the German simply threw up his hands and shook his head to say 'No,' and I then searched him to see if he had any firearms or explosives about him, but could find none, nor any papers. All this time the wreckage was burning furiously, and the heat was so intense that I thought it impossible for any others to have escaped."

"I beckoned him to follow me, and took him to the nearest cottage, a few hundred yards away, where a sergeant and I kept him until a motor car was sent to take him away. Before I left him I asked him how many men were on board the Zeppelin, and he held out his hands with the thumbs and fingers outstretched twice, which I took to mean 20."

"It seemed to me that the man I had taken must have jumped from the airship just as it struck the ground. He seemed very much shaken, as I have said, and he put both hands to his chest with a kind of groan, and then stretched them out, as though to show that he had jumped, and in doing so had been struck on the chest."

From the village policeman I learned of the rescue of the other prisoners. The constable was the second man on the scene. "When I got there," he told me, "I found the petty officer just taking away the uninjured prisoner. I went towards the wreck, and as soon as I got within about 20 yards I

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